THE CHURCHES YESTERBAY.

The various religious edifices in New York, Brocklyn and the neighboring towns and cities were well attended exterday. The weather was all that could be desired, walking was not, unfortunately, agreeable, and who could not command conveyances did not, herefore, feel themselves sufficiently robust or rugged in health to court cold or wet feet. But for this impedi-ment to pedestrianum the churches everywhere would have been crowded. Below we give brief notices at services and proceedings at many of the more -correctes in this city and vicinity.

Trinity church.

Veneriay being the festival of the Purification of the Biessed Virgin Mary there was full choral service in Trinity church, a very large congregation being in atand the gospel appropriate to the festival, the Rev. Dr. the works of charity during the past year done under the auspices of the Trinity Association for the relief of the works of charity during the past year one under the auspices of the Trinity Association for the relief of the poor, matancing particulars as to the circumstances altending the civing of aid to some of those who were made the objects of rehef by means of this organization. He thanked the donors, one and all, to this charity fund for the aid they had placed it in the power of the church is bectow, and hoped they would be blessed of 6cd for their endeavors. The Rev. Dr. Vinton then mentioned, as an addendum to Dr. Ogity's remarks, that he had lately received from two young lawyers, who were apparently partners in business, all aneas mous note enclosing for charity purposes the first fice received by them in the practice of their profession. He did not know who they were, but he sincerely prayed that, for having evinced so truly a Christian spirit, they would be prespered and blessed, both temporally and elernally. Dr. Vinton then acconded the pulpit and preached a most coquent ecronon on the parameent daty of obedience to 6cd, taking as his text, Pirst Corinabanas, chapter vi., verses 19, 20. The main point of the decourse was a rebettal of the assertion, fashedy and frequently made, that the duties of Christianity were binding only on professed arombers of Christian had a right to do as he pleased relative to copying 6od's communical merely because the had the power (by free will) selve of the fast: "Glority God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God a." After the regular service hely communion was administered. The minuted service hely communion was administered. The minuted service hely communion was administered. The minuted service hely communion was administered. The menual service were not extra from those queuelly pertaining to Sunday worship at this chusch.

West Fifty-third Street Baptist Church. In the little, empretending building situated in Fiftythird errort, near Seventh avenue, this city, which is known to up town residents as the West Fifty-third treet Eaptist church, there was assembled last evening large congregation—a great pertion of which had, no oubt, been drawn within its walls by the announce-ent given out the day previous that the ordinance of septism would be administered during the service, show it may be quesidered, and justly so, a thing requiring the greatest power of physical endurance to make a mile in seven minutes and furty-five seconds in the face of a merithern blast, or be compelled to insten to an orchestra with each instrument screecing a une of me own individual responsibility, or be an unwilling carried on the calculate by simple rule of three that the Writee Natice dott is a "biessing in disguise;" but voluntarily to walk into a font of freezing water with the thermometer at thirty degrees Fahrenheit, and be cently buried for a second beneath the "redesaniam waves," is, keyond all competation, a thing requiring greater endurance than all the others put together. Yet four persons—three of whom were women—vaderwent at this church last evening the religious ordered of the ordinance of baptism, according to maptist beitef. The ceremony was painfully impressive, and was conducted with all the solemnity that a self-sacrificing minister and a plous congregation could lend to it. The services were begun by the pastor, key. William H. Fendleton, offering up a prayer be-seeching the blessing of field on the "candidates" that they might walk in a newsome light, with their eyes readarding freed in the heavenity goal." The reverend gentleman was attired in a long, flowing black robe; and when the platform covering the ionit, which is ten feet by five in dismensions, and coutained water to the depth of about two fees, had been removed, he descended the theps and walked into the middle of the diminutive bond. The first candidate—a young man attired in a black rebe—then entered after him. After being greationed as to his name and if he "candessed his black rebe—then entered after him. After being greationed as to his name and if he "candessed his was the same and of the Holy Glost." The last word through the winder fees on the point of faithing, and for a second had to be wholly supported by the minister's arm, while all gasped and meaned haf audibi aptism would be administered during the service.

Happy day, happy day, When Jesus washed my sine away; He taught me how to watch and pray And live rejoiting every day. end pow and then :--

I'm going home, I'm going home, I'm going home to die no more. The pastor, after the ceremony had been concluded, ond in the fent and said:—'the done as thou hast second in the tent and said:—"it is done as theu hasis commanded, and yet there is room—room in the besom of Christ, room in the heart of our Saviour, room in the home of external glory; sinner, come and seek that Saviour and they home." Mr. Pendleton then delivered a sermon, taking his text from the fifty-fifth pealm, eaghth verse, during which he argued that as the time of the storm and the tempest mentioned in the holy writing was a certain occurrence for all men, and they have not shen it would come for each individual, the present was the time to "hasten their escape" by abandoning their evil ways and returning to God.

hast evening a large congregation assembled in the spaceous Roman Catholic church of Mary, Star of the Sea, Brooklyn, to hear a lecture by Father Hecker, the schiect of the discourse being "Why Do Catholics Pay Respect to Relics and Pictures?" The reverend gentleman commenced by observing that one of the tests of the people and responded to their great wants and instincts. The thoman Catholic religion, he contended, gave freedom of activity, and, as distinguished from other religions, which imprisoned the soul, elevated our riess and was therefore acceptable. He dwelt at some two sessions two Sundays since, did not, it seems, antistance. The thirms (Attolice religion, he consended, gave freedom of activity, and, as distinguished from soles religion, which imprisons the soul, deviated on sizes and was therefore acceptuals. He dwall as some suppression, which the control of the present of the present continues of the control of the

not require external symbols, or that it had no need of outward manifestations of ceramony. That was a minimize, for he contended that Christianity was based on manifestation. To affirm that external symbols were unnecessary was to deay the incarnation hecause the invisible Dany came among men. Such an argument would destroy the incarnation, or would amount to an allogation that it was a mistake for God to become man. Ger Lord, he submitted, did not think it was a mistake when he sent his only Son to suffer in the feels for our redemption. When a person objected to any single trust taught by the Roman Catholic religion he objected to all the overal truths of Christianity.

Christianity.

when he denied one he denied all,

whe Callotte religion was consistent in every
portion of the doctrine which it propounded. It was
ferbidden to make graven images, but the commandment of God never intended to convey it in the sense in
which some regarded it, because God Husself ordered
two cherabins to be placed over the ark of the covenant
and that they should cover it with their wings. Moreover be commanded the erection of a brazen serpent
and those whe looked upon it were instantly cured of
their diseases, all of which symbolized the coming of
our Resiemer. In conclusion the reverent gentleman
exhorted those present to respect the great truths which
the Roman Cathous Church enjoined, and ever to continue to be reverential to the hely relies and pictures of
asints in honor of the objects they represented.

National Religion.
As effort is being made to ravive the rationalistic movement in this city, which culminated yesterday afternoon in the delivery of a lecture under the title of afternoon in the delivery of a lecture under the title of "Rome or Reason" at the hall of Dodworth's studio building, No. 212 Fifth avenue. The lecturer, the Rev. Henry Biancard, a Universalist clergyman of some Broothyn celeurity, stated by way of exordium for his discourse that he had been induced to try the exp riment, then and there begun, by very material considerations. There were, he was persuaded, multitudes of people who were not in the habit of attending service because there was something dominating and undermorate in the very atmesphere of the majority of our city clergymen and congregations. Helpought to establish a democratic movement, in which reason should be the sole arbiter of truth. As between Catholicism and Protestantism, he could not but declare himself a Catholic, believing as he did that Catholicism was the freer of the two; as botween Catholicism and Rationalism he could not but declare himself a Rationalism, which was its reason, enlightened reason, as the arbiter of all questions. The line of argument pursued in the discourse, which was iterations, was submantially that Catholicity is preferable to Protestantism, while Rationalism is preferable to Catholicity. The Rationalism advocated by the lecturer was substantially a Delam based upon necince, and inspiration, which was in a greater or less degree common to all men. The Buble was to be accepted, not as infalliols, but as the utterance of great men, and as very valuable in its way. The speaker concauded with a rather effective percursion; after which and a few demonstrations of appliause the audience, which was small, depended without waiting for the ceremony of the benediction.

Nunday School Institute.

The introductory service inaugurating a series of secsions for the purpose of pushing ferward the good work
in which the New York Bunday School Institute is at
present engaged, was given at the Reformed Dutch
church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street,
last evening. The sacred editics was filled in every church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, last evening. The mered edifice was filled in every available part with a numerous and fashionable congregation. The venerable franc Ferris, D. D. Li. D., presided over the services of the evening and invoked the opening prayer. After the anthem, reading of the Scriptures and a hymn, in which the congregation joined, were given, the Rev. T. W. Chambers delivered an address on the "Objections to Sunday Schoola." After expressing the satisfaction he felt in witnessing so large a congregation drawn tugestor for so moble an object as that which cailed them hitter, the reversing gentleman remarked that there were many objections used by people against the existence of the mission schools, and, indeed, these objections were advanced by those whose Christian conduct is above repreach. Among the objections cited are these:—That Sunday schools entirely take the child's religious training from its natural teachers—the father and mother; the incompetency of the teachers furnished by the schools; the quality of many of the books to be found in the libraries of these institutions; the prevalence of shewy exhibitions, and occasionally on the Sabbath; the singing of trainy hymns to wretched music, and numerous either enjections of a similar nature to those aiready enumerated. To the first of these the apeaker referred in particular, and considered that, instead of taking the religious training of a child from its parents, it only assisted them in the prosecution of that great and necessary work; and in cases where, from the nature of a permit sociepation, he was debarred or unable, or even assisting, to furnish the child with that necessary spiritual food which is eraontial to insure salvation, there indeed was where the mission of the chool shose out conspicuously. To the romainder of the objection he would only asy, let those who labor so energetically to pent out these edjections to enter luto the good work and purge of these imperfections which they think may exist t

Interesting Church Auniversary Service at

Market street, the oldest free church in New Jersey, was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday foreneon by a highly respectable congregation, which had assembled for the purpose of taking part in commemorating the for the purpose of taking part in commemorating the eighteenth anniversary of the consecration of the church. After the usual morning service, at which the rector, Rev. J. E. Stansbury, officiated, had been concluded, a very able sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lowell, the first rector of the church. The reverend gostleman selected as his text the words from St. Matthew, thirteenth chapter and thirty first verse, "The field is the world," and from another portion "Go ye out unto all the world and preach the gospel." Dr. Lowell clearly pointed out the great necessity there was for every professor of Christianity to usite with the ministry and go forth into the highways and byways and disseminate among all classes the teachings of the Divine Master. Evening service was also held, at which Dr. Lowell again preached.

forcible as the utterances of the previous speakers. At the close a collection was taken up. In the evening the same round of speakers consumed the time in the same round of speakers consumed the time in the same round of speakers and the same passing round of the irrepressible hat.

A Bractical feature of these talking philosophers shows itself in the memorials prepared to send to Congress, and, as was stated by the President, now being circulated throughout the city for signatures. One of these memorials is a remonstrance against the present system of taxation, and the other emanates from holders of goy, expected hands, against the present system of taxation, and the other emanates from holders of goy, expected hands, against the present system of taxation, and the other emanates from holders of goy.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Its Organization and Personne'—The Regu-lar and Volunteer Branche of the Service— Resignations. Deaths. Dismissuls and Discharges During 1887—Our Squadrons— Interesting Items.
"The United States Naval Registor" for 1868, just issued

"The United States Naval Registor" for 1868, just issued by the Navy Deparament, is filled with items repiets with interest to the public, embodying information which old and young alike desirous of being informed of the workings of this important branch of governmental service always seek. The publication of the "blue book" at this juncture causes its centents to be doubly acceptable, as the demeaner of the country in reference to questions concerning its position among the Powers of the earth and the known status of the Sequence of the Navay in regard to the sequence. of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the economical workings of the service, together with his ingentous arguments for the disposition of a peculiar class of vessels and other proposed actions in reference to the government of the navy, are quite sufficient to make it so. The book is quite voluminous, but, digested and condensed, presents the subjoined facts of an interesting nature:-

The broad arms of the service, extending over and protecting its vessels, whose sails whiten every sea, is directed and guided by the different bureaus herewith

ary \$8,000 per annum; William Faxon, Assistant Secretary, \$3.500, with a solicitor and sixteen clerks and messengers, drawing pay from \$3,500 to \$840 per annum.

ary \$3,000 per annum; William Paxon, Assistant Scorelary, \$3,500, with a solicitor and sixteen clerks and
messengers, drawing pay from \$3,500 to \$540 per
annum.

Fireward of Yards and Docks.—Joseph Smith, chief,
salary \$3,500 per annum, with civil engineers, clerks
and draughtsman to the number of nine, drawing from
\$3,000 to \$1,000 sech.

Hurous of Nangation.—Thernton A. Jenkins, chief,
salary \$3,500, with three cierks and messengers,
salary \$3,500, with three cierks and messengers;
salaries from \$3,500 to \$1,000 per annum.

Bureaus of Contruction and Repair.—John Lanthall,
chief, with nine clerks, draughtsmen and messengers;
salaries from \$3,500 to \$1,000 per annum.

Bureaus of Stans Repair.—Renjamin F. Jehorwood,
chief, salary \$3,500, with three cierks, drawing from
\$1,800 to \$1,000 persylv; besides always commanding
the assistance of any officer in the corps of engineers.

Furcaus of Engineers and Recruiting.—Melanchon
Smith, chief, salary \$3,500, with nine clerks and one
messenger, with pearry salaries from \$1,800 to \$1,000.

Hurcaus of Posisions and Colding.—Horstio Bridge,
chief, \$3,500 salary; nine clerks and one messenger,
\$1,800 to \$1,000 per year.

Nerous of Provisions and Colding.—Horstio Bridge,
chief, \$3,500 salary; nine clerks and one messenger,
\$1,800 to \$1,000 perspective enlarance.

Hurcaus of Medicine and Surgery.—Phieses J. Horwitz,
chief, \$3,500, with four assistants, salaries respectively
\$1,400, \$1,800, \$1,500 and \$1,000.

**Theresis of the service on the active list, from the
admiral to the cadet engineers, number as follows:—

**Admiral, David G. Farragut; vice admiral, David D.
Porter; rear admirals, 9. L. M. Goldsborough, sonior;
commoderes, 24, Joseph Lamman, senior; captains, 40,

**Joseph P. Green, senior; commanders, 30, George H.
Cooper, Senior; lieutenants, 40. Charles McGregor,
senior; passed assistant surgeons, ranking with heutenants, 39, Robert P. Lade, sonior; sasistant paymasier,
ranking with heutenants commanders, 38, Ambrose J. Clark,
se

12 gune: Marion, 11 gune; Dale, 8 gune; iron-cast Tonawanda, 4 gune; steaming bleroury and steam tender Phoix, each 2 gune.

Retired and Reserved List.

In this list of officers are recognized the names of many, who, by their heroic deeds during the late war, made glerious records, and the words 'waiting orders,' now against their names, is viewed with a feeling not unmixed with sadness. This list has rear admirals, 17; commodores, 65; captaina, 32; commaders, 17; lieutenant commanders, 3; masters, 6; midehipman, 1; surgeons, 25; paymaters, 16; chief engineers, 1; assistant engineers, 12; chaplains, 8; professors, 2; naval constructor, 1; boatswains, 6; gunners, 6; carpenters, 6; sailmakers, 5.

MARINE CORTS.

This quite important branch of the service has at its head tirigadier General Jacob Lelin, with a general staff of five, consisting of quarterionsters, adjutant and paymaster. The officers caumerated in the corps are, colonels, 1; lieutenant colonels, 2; majors, 4; captains, 19; first lieutenants, 30; second lieutenants, 37. This corps has oight retired officers.

RESHOLATIONS, DEATHS AND DISUNSALS.

During the year 1867 there have been resignations from the regular service of three lieutenant commanders, one master, two ensura, one surgeon, four assistant surgeons, one chief enguneer, one chaplain, 31ty-one midshipmen, three first assistant engineers, i.veive second assistant engineers, three third assistant engineers and one carpester.

In the same time there have been thirty-nine deaths, embracing four rear admirals, Cadwalader, Ringgold, George F. Foarson, John D. Stoat and James S. Palmer; one commodors, John Rudd; three captains, Samuel F. Bazzed, Henry French, John P. Bankhead; four commanders, Samuel Swarswott, John J. Cornwell, Leonard Paulding, George W. Young; three fleutenants commanders, Samuel Swarswott, John J. Cornwell, Leonard Paulding, George W. Young; three fleutenants full puncture, one boatswain, two gunners, three carpenters, and two captains and three lieutenants of the Marine Corps

and two capaning the Corps.

Organization of evoked appointments to the number of seventien are noted, embracing two liquideums commanders, one surgeon, three paymenters, fair engineers, three midshipmen, one gunner and one carpenter.

three midshipmen, one gunner and one carpeater.

VOLUMENT NAV.

The volunteer or acting officers of the naval service are still numerous, embracing—Licutenant commanders, 4; leutenants, 26; matters, 114; emissan 190; mater, 140; assistant surgeons, 25; sensitant parmaters, 2; chief engineers, 2; first assistant engineers, 13; second assistant engineers, 45; third assistant engineers, 149; gunners, 2.

During the year there have been honorably discharged from this branch of the service—Licutenants, 7; masters, 25; ensigns, 65; mates, 41; assistant surgeons, 2; assistant parmaters, 13; chief engineers, 4; sanstant engineers, 60. Resignations during the same period are I licutenant, 4 matters, 6 easigns, 19 mates, with I surgeon, 1 paymaters and 10 engineers. The revoced appointments number 18, touching matters, ensigns, matter and engineers. There have been during the twelve months in this branch of the service 20 destinations during the consistant of 12 mates and 4 third assistant engineer.

The ressels composing the range grandfrom becomes the community of the range grandfrom through.

Consisting of 12 mates and 1 third assistant engineer.

SQLAMONS.

The vessels composing the various squadrans throughout the waters of the world, with their commanding officers and armament are:

North Admitic Squadron Rear Admitial Henry K.

Hoff, Communitating.

Susquehanns, 14 guns, dagship, Captain D. McN.

Fairfax.

De Sola, 8 guns, Commodore Charles S. Borga.

Monongabels, 7 guns, Commodore S. B. Bisnell.

Don, 8 guns, Commander Raiph Chandise.

Shawmut, 8 guns, Commander Edward E. Stone.

Mahaska, 10 guns, Commander Heary Wilson.

Vanic, 5 guns, Lieutenant Commander John N.

Quackapoash.

Marbienessi, 7 guns, Lieutenant Commander Le Roy

Fitch.

Martieness, 7 guns, Arting Energy John P. Cole.
Glasgow, 2 guns, Arting Energy John P. Cole.
South Hitantic Symptom.—How Advance Charles H. Danie.
Communications.
Guerriere, 21 guns, doganin, Captain Thomas 9.

Corbin.

Pawnee, 11 guns, Captain M. B. Woolser.
Shamokin, 10 guns, Commander Pierce Crosty.
Quinnelang, 6 guns, Commander Edward Barrett.

Huron, 6 guns. Licutemant Commander Henry Krises.
Wasp, 3 guns. Licutemant Commander William A. Kirkland. Kaneas, 8 guns, Lieutenant Commander William H.

European Squadron-Admiral David it, Farrague, Com-Franklin, 39 gens, flaship, Captain A. M. Pannors, Captaing, Captain das, H. Strong, Teconderoga, 9 gens, Captain R. H. Wyman, Shamrock, 10 guns, Commander William E. Hopkins, Beattra, 10 guns, Commander William N. Joffers, Freig, 6 guns, Commander II. B. Harmon.

Guard, 3 guns, Acting Lieutenant Commander Henry
H. Gorringe.
North Pacific Squadron-Rear Admiral Henry K.
Thatcher, Commanding.
Pensacais, 20 guns, flagship, Captain Paul Shirley.
Oscipes, 6 guns, Captain Geo. T. Emmons.
Sarassac, 11 guns, Captain Geo. T. Emmons.
Sarassac, 11 guns, Captain Jus, M. Frailey.
Lackaranas, 7 guns, Captain Wm. Reynolds.
Mohicag, 7 guns, Commander Joseph M. Bradford.
Reseas, 1 guns, Commander Joseph M. Bradford.
Revises, 1 guns, Commander Joseph M. Bradford.
Rowingel, 10 guns, Commander John Waters,
Saginawa 6 guns, Lieutenant Commander John G.
Kitchell Sarassachus, Leutenant Commander Charles J. McDougal.
Sark Pacific Sputdens-Rear Admirat J. A. Dohlgres,
Commanding.
Powhatan, 17 guns, fagship, Captain David McDougal.

Powhaian, 17 gune, naganip, captain Pavid Mo-Dougal.

Storeship Fredonia, no armament, Captain Thomas M. Brasher.

Daakota, 2 gune, Commander Wm. F. Spicer.

Wateree, 10 guns, Commander James H. Gills.

Nyack, 6 guns, Commander Austin Pendergrass.

Analis Squadron-Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, Com-mending.

Hartford, 21 guns, flagship, Commander George E.

Belknap.

Hartford, 21 guns, flagship, Commander George E. Reiknap.
Shenandoah, 7 guns, Commedore John R. Goldsborough.
Ashuelot, 10 guns, Commander John C. Febiger.
Oneida, 8 gunz, Commander J. B. Creighton.
Monocacy, 10 guns, Commander Samuel P. Carter.
Unadilla, 5 gunz, Commander Francis H. Baker.
Wyoming, 6 guns, Lieutenant Commander Charles C.
Carpenter.
Aroostook, 5 guns, Lieutenant Commander L. A.
Beardsiee.
Storeship Idaho, 7 guns, Acting Lieutenant Commander Edward Hooker.
Supply, 6 guns, Acting Lieutenant Commander Edward Conroy.
Onward, 3 guns, Acting Lieutenant Commander Pierre
Gigard.
Piccatagus, 23 guns (to be flagship), Rear Admiral
Stophon C. Rowan; Captain, Daniel Ammen.
The following versels are engaged in duties of a
special nature:—
Nichtigen, 8 guns, Captain, Andrew Bryson.

special nature:

Michigan, 8 guns, Captain Andrew Bryson.

Sabine, 3 8 guns, Commander R. B. Lowry.

Saratoga, 9 guns, Commander John H. Upsher.

Newborn, 3 guns, Commander John Irwin.

Porismouth, 9 guns, Commander James H. Skerrett.

Ascuracy, 2 guns, Acting Masters McRitchie and

Ascutney, 2 guns, Acting Masters McRittenie and Price.
Purveyor, 1 gun, Acting Masters Budd and Reyer.

RECELLANDUS.

There have been sold and lost since the publication of the last Register in 1866 thirty-nine vessels, viz:—
Agawam, Albemarle, Bienville, Charlotte, Chicopee, Chocura, Columbia, Conowaugh, Daffodil, Bunbarton, Fastrolla, Eutaw, Farallones, Genesee, Harcourt, Ina, John Adams, Mackinaw, Massachusetts, Hassacolt, Mattabeesett, Mendots, Mingoe, North Carolina, Osage, Oncoola, Pampero, Tawtuxet, Paul Jones, Fontiac, Rhode Isiand, Sacramento, Sonoma, Tahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Tioga, Trefoil. Vincennes, Wyalusing.

The iron-clads of the service are laid up as follows:—
At League Island, 21; at New Orleans, 8; at Mound City, 7; at Washington, 5; at Boston, 4; at San Francisco, 2; at New York, 3; at Portsmouth, 1; at Philadelphia, 1; at Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Cash Receipts and Imports for 1867. Commerce compels custom houses; and so long as nations ignore the doctrine of unqualified free trade, products of other people, customs collection will form a most important branch of civil service. Commerce and navigation are twin sisters, and ever have been. We find indications of their co-existence as far back almost as we have recorded annals of any people. In the golden period of Grecian history they flourished exceedingly. The Phoenicians, those great navigators of early times, even with the limited knowledge they possessed of naval architecture, did wonders in the way of daring, and struck boldly out in their little cockleshells, amid the raging waves of old Ocean, in search of the products of distant climes. At one time Phenicia held a of distant climes. At one time Patencia head a monopoly of commercial traffic; but it was afterwards shared by Asia Minor and the isles of Greece. Commerce was prohibited in Sparia by order of Lycurgus; but (and here we find that desire for gain was as great in ancient times as now) the temptations to profit by commercial enterprise gradually compelled its adoption even among the Sparians. Rome, teo, had a commerce, although it was not commensurate with the greetness of the empire in other respects. Attica, according to Ancharsis, was an important nation, considered in its commercial aspect, and even the Scandanavians, looking oceanward from their frigid home, were impelled to "tempt the dangers of the deep" in order to bring wealth from far-off shores by means of commercs. As time progressed we find that commercial traffic grew apace; and, as ealightenment became more general commerce increased its power. Art and selence found it to be their willing handmaid, and it has a tendency even as a Christian agency. It has, however, its dark side. An eminent divine of the present day (Henry Ward Beecher) has said:—"The spirit of modern times is eminently commercial, and many of those who conduct it are the oppressors of the word. It is mainly conducted by the strong against the weak, and the fertility of that thought and feeling which has been bred in us, although it makes us keen and crafty, does not make us pay due regard to the well being of those with whom we conduct commerce. The Babylon of Scriptre is in no one piace, no one age, but everywhere where the energies of a people are aroused to ply commerce, regardless of the welfare of makind. Wherever there may be justice there is the kingdom of God; that of darkness is where such justice does not exist. Commerce, considered in the above sonse, is the bane of our day. Formerly war, postilence and famine were the active agents for man's destruction; now they are descripted by coal mines, by factories, by overtasted and overtasked labor in cities and on plantations; by firms and not by governments. Against this whole spirit and tendency Christianity utters its solemn protest." In the

and not by governments. Against this whole spirit and the control of the control

charge of a certain specified duty:—Bureau No. 1, tem clerks; bureau No. 2, six clerks; bureau No. 3, twelve clerks; bureau No. 4, seventeen clerks, and bureaus No. 5 and 6 one clerk each.

Of course there is an army of cutside officials connected with the Custom House—weighers, gaugers, warehousemen, night and day inspectors and sundry others, who have certain specified daties to perform in connection with the collection of customs.

As an exhibit of the importance of the customs collection at this port we subjoin a tabular statement of the gross receipts for the past year under the tarm of 1861-6-7. The fiscal year in the United States revenue service commences on the 124 Of July. During the year 1857 the following wars for receipts, by months:

January ... 9, 472,248 July. \$9,505,432

February 11,460,418 August 12,623,300

March 11,977,418 September. 11,713,164

April 9,372,701 October ... 8,682,889

May 9,340,766 November 6,931,212

Juhe 7,725,135 Becember 5,276,301

Total \$114,085,984

For the half year ending December 31, 1866, the following were the receipts of duties:

July \$11,507,186 (betober \$11,002,048

August 12,349,760 November 7,746,883

September 12,248,144 December 5,707,547

1	Russia, Baltic Black	\$176,992 21,223	\$190,899 158,740	\$11,987 165,411	\$501,400
-	Denmark. Danish West	313 133	40,082	691	14611
-	Indies. Indies. Hamburg. Bremen. Holland. Dutch West In-	44,100 3,061,876 3,330,378 427,787	66,648 2,457,340 3,682,035 347,050	245,630 2,559 -64 2,6 4 243 336,252	3,370,594 6,199,755 215,051
-	dies East Indies Beigium Engiand Scotland Ireiand Canada	123,993 124,236 772,292 32,330,966 1,921,839 5,561	111,569 351,4,6 637,664 34,8,4,312 1,498,749	53,824 660,578 1,106,982 22,173,595 1,122,513 15,559 2,582	98,473 17,673 1,137,476 29,505,860 1,598,548 7,331
-	British Amer. Prov's on the Atlantic. West Indies. Honduras. Gutana. Posses'ns in	30° 896 40,525 23,824 184,326	306,791 387,801 31,998 99,048	180,925 554,116 63 695 127,616	343,568 391,993 46,952 211,453
1	East Indies.	24,407 865,92	95,532 1,390,535	5,970 1,246,053 107,291	95,069 923,569
1	Mediterran'n West Indres. Possesses in	5,634,819 10H,242 33,644	6,110,767 345,622 3,502	4,254,748 964,089 11,201	6,911,375 604,129 78,824
	Spain, Atlantic Mediceran'n Philippine Id's Cuba. Porto Rice. Portugal	61.517	83,966 334,411 332,687 2,857,104 177,663 14,616	10,970 88,496 369 280 812 185 9,612 122 1,558,916 91,904	103,071 188,373 315,796 6,972,803 6/9,731 55,536
	Rielly Austria tireese lonian laiands		292,219 450,583 110,942 29,255	7,344 429,040 1,184, 195 127 068 9,139 18,366	
	Other ports in Africa. Hayti. St. Domingo. Mexico. Nicaragua. U. S. of Co-	99,016 92,458 6,961 397 629 11,300	115,270 141,006 13,959 315,167 14,382	32,234 197,884 22,126 330,115 58,588	139,214 48,316 11,201 337,050 26,468
	Venezueia Brezil Uruguay	629,647 413,160 3.784,466 173,731	527,459 240,062 2,567,190 798,063	875,800 637,352 4,771,495 456,473	721,501 381,481 4,257,057 281,791
	Argentine Republic	497,312 116,294 282,618 608,338	1,659,782 230,589 3,442,394	1,704 220 25,325 306 010 5,021,357 1,315,424	735,910 200 303,351 1,227,405 146,556
	Japan		-	2,215	-
	Indies. Gibraltar Canary Islands Ecuador, From sea.	897	939 12,441	=	1,851
	Total	963.856,985	368,043,097	869,749,294	

The Beaver Dam (Wis.) Citizes has a lengthy account of a singular solicide in the town of Lowell, Dodge county, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. John Quinn cutting her throat with a razor. It appears that the decased was an amiable young woman, twenty-three years old, married hast Christmas an a second wife, and was living with her husband on his farm, to all appears ance, haptily. On the morning of the fatal day Mr. Quinn left his wife in apparently fine spirits, with his little girl seven years old. After his departure the woman washed her feet, hands and face, did the housework and sat down and wrote a letter to her husband. She then teld the little girl that she did not feet well, and was going into the bedroom, told the girl to button the child, went into the bedroom, told the girl to button the child, went into the bedroom, told the girl to button the child, went into the bedroom, told the girl to button the door on the outside and not to open it, and when her father came to tell him she was in the bedroom. The little girl, left alone, feel asleep, and was wakened by noises and groams, which soon ceased. Calling her mother and getting no answer the child became alarmed and ran to a neighbor's for help. On entering the form with her woman was found tying on the floor, with her had lying in a pool of blood, near the door, and her throat cut, three indistions having been made. The following letter was found under the pillow of the bed in the room, and furnished the only explanation of the shocking deed:—

My Dear Husbards—If is hard for me to write this to you, but it is just as I feel. I have chosen death from my own hand, rather than let you live a flectime to minery and with me. This morning my heart is as black as the act you was. I subscriptly a floor of the little girl became algorithm with me. This morning my heart is as black as the act you was. I subscriptly a subscriptly and the first became acqualitied with you up to the present SUICIDE OF A FEMALE FATALIST.

\$63,856,985 68,043,087 68,749,294 67,845,911

My Dran Hushayn:—If is hard for me to write this to you, but it is just as it feel. I have chosen death from my own hand. Fill moral her you have a lifetime in minery and wear. I sincerely thank you for ell such as as the cap you war. I sincerely thank you for ell such as as the cap you war. I sincerely thank you for ell such as a the cap you war. I sincerely thank you for ell such as the for me morning, and may God bless, guide, guard and keery you haven been a dear, good child to me since she came home to us. My dear busoand, how I wish I could encircle you with my arms once more, ere I commit the awful deed, for the last time. What I wish I could encircle you with my arms once more, ere I commit the awful deed, for the last time. What I have to say now, I wish you to feel that it is the truth, and that only. It is not because I am sorry I married you. No, God ferbid it. No, my dear husband; you have been all to me that heart could wish. Nor is it because I am not a girl now. Neither do I wish to be with my father, or any of my relations; for what is all that to me if I cannot have a happy heart and peaceable mind to meet you when you come in from your day's labor. Oh, noy dear one, may God keep your mind right that you may be able to bear each and every trial that lie may see fit to cause you to bear. Now, I will give you and the people the just cause that you may not be accused of the deed which my own hands have done. Firstly, because I am not healthy; and I feel I am a burden to you, and will be as long as I live, instead of a counfort. Secondly, because I am mot worthy of you; no, nor am I worthy of the least bleasing my Naviour is bestowing upon me. Thirdly, because I am mot worthy of you; no, nor am I worthy of the least bleasing my Naviour is bestowing upon me. Thirdly, because I am mot worthy of you; but I had no you would be a not invest on your only will be as long as I live, instead of a counfort. Secondly, because I am mot worthy of you; but I had no not may not be apply to that I am gone.

From

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1868.

Almanac for New York-This Day. Sun sets 7 09 | Moon sets...morn 2 12 Sun sets 5 20 | High water..morn 3 14

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamain Union (Brem), Yon Santen. Breinen Jan 19, and Southumpton 21st, with moise and 19 passengers, to Octrobe 20. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passable, Foo 1, 29 miles west of Nantucket Laghtship, passed steamship Chief of Astwerp, hence for Liveppont, same day, steamship Chief of Astwerp, hence for Liveppont, same day, steamship Chief on Jonn, bound W.

steamship Chief on Grant, Hildrid, New Orleans Jan 23, with males at passengers, to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan 29, encountered a severe gaie from the north, which lasted H. hours.

steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Jan 29, with moles and passengers, to R. Lowden. Grossed the bar in company with bark wim Rathbone, for Liveppool. Experienced very heavy head winds to Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Viron, Bulkiev, Savannah Jan 29, with moles and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed ship Lydia Skotheld and bark Wm Rathbone, off Savannah, bound to Liverpool.

Steamship Patapero, Neff, Charleston Jan 29, with mole and passengers, to Winceler & Linnard.

Kramship Patapero, Neff, Charleston Jan 29, with mole and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Patapero, Neff, Charleston Jan 29, with mole and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Nagara, Blakeman, Nariolk, with indee and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Nagara, Blakeman, Nariolk, with indee and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Kohin Hood (of Boston), Kelly, San Francisco Oct 9, Co. Mad Board and Savannah, Savan

coffee, to John S Wright. Bas been on the coast for the last 20 days, with heavy NW gales.

Bark Eliza Bares (Bri, Conjers, Bermuda, 17 days, with sugar, Ac, to J N Hurvey. Has been S days north of Hateras, with strong NW gales.

Brig Apollo (Old, Frage, Bio Grande, 77 days with bides, to Chas Thomson. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Eaglet (of Tortole), Diag mon. Rio Janeiro, 16 days, with soffee, to master. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales; Jane Z, bat 33, bun 73, experienced a heavy gale from NW, in which shipped a sea, which storied chain boils on deck; 25th, lat 37, bu 74, passed steamship Santiago de Guba, home for Greytown; Dec 25, lat 16 58 lon 28, spuck brig Satannalls, from Rio Janeiro for New Orieans.

Brig George Wheelwright (Bri, Wolfe, Demarara, 23 days, with sugar and molasses, to Milier & Houghton. Has been 21 days, north of Hatteras, with sugar and molasses, to Milier & Houghton. Has been 21 days, with molasses, to be coast for the strong NW gales.

The Am Wellington, of Chilamica, Johnson, Malanzas, Bd 43, ma Wellington, of Bullow, and Sararac. Been on the coast for the strong NW gales.

Brig Southern Gross (Br), Brown, Astanzas, Bd 487, with the strong NW gales.

Brig Southern Gross (Br), Brown, Astanzas, Bd 487, with molasses, to master. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Brig Rose Haskell (of Bostoz), Haskell, New Oriesna, 16 days.

Boll: Rose Haskell (of Bostoz), Haskell, New Oriesna, 16 days.

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Boll: Rose Haskell (of Bostoz), Haskell, New Oriesna, 16 days.

Boll: Rose Haskell (of Bostoz), Haskell, N

Wind at sunset WSW, light.

American Shipmusters' Association.

No 51 Watt Spress—Room 25 Ass 25

The following approved Masters and Officers have received commissions from this Association:—
Captains—3339 John O Blanchard, bark Trovatora; 5346.
Sylvanus N bmith, schr Clars Smith; 5352, John Car. Dark King Bird; 5361, Patrick Sullivan, sohr Prairie Bird; 5364.
Charles E Brien schr Georgia; 5467, Thomas M Hichborn, bark Lorena; 5315, Byron B Townsend, schr A G Ireland; 5364, Griffing Gerson, schr Frank Watter; 5353, Benjamin Davis, brig Warrior; 5365, John H Maylew, bark Anvio-Buron; 5365, Griffing Gerson, schr Frank Watter; 5353, Benjamin Davis, brig Warrior; 5365, Samuel D Reed, schr Sossen, Schr Gerffen, Schr Ange M Molfat; 5364, Joseph L S Coombe, brig Annandale; 5365, William Gurine.

All commissions not renewed annually are invalid.

All commissions not renewed annually are invalid.

Minrine Disasters.

Brig Harris, fately ashore on Body Island, is now a Norfolk taking in her cargo, which was landed on the beack and lightened to that city, and will be ready to proceed to Baltimore in a few days.

Baltimore in a few days.

Placellaneous.

33 There was such a large quantity of fleating ice is the Harlem River yesterday that it jammed and frose solid. A great number of persons crossed over to the islands till late is the afternoon, when one man, not getting off before it broke, fell through, but was forsunately resound by the Heratu news boat with only a weiting. HERALD news boat with only a wetting.

US steamer Wyoming, from St Thomas for Boston, all well, Feb I, at 2 PM, 55 miles SE of the Highlands (by steaming Philip).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 1. AM—Arrived, schrs S J Waring, Smith, Charleston; Louie A Swett Rennedy, Tanglet.
Cicarde Ship Lady Dufferin (Br). Thoulan, Melbourne, bark Kremith, Richardson, Kingston, Ja; brig H it. McGlivery, Cardenas; schr Ada F Brooks, Atkine, Barbados.

McGlivery, Catuelle, and Market Bries Blow Bird.
Sailed—Brigs Hildegard, Haze.
24—Arrived, bark Rapid. Sterra Leone: bries Snow Bird.
Africat Mary, Clenfuegus; John Aviles, Weed, Goorgetown.
DC: sehes Fransier, Bunker, Jacome; Susan Stetson, Baker,
Fortune island.
OHARLESTON, Feb 2—Arrived, steamer Liberty. New
Orleans; schrs D Talbot, Camden, Me; Emma D hadeott,
Vant. NYork.
Sailed—Steamship Saragossa, NYork; brig Tangent, St.
Jago; sohr May Mouroc, NYork.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 31—Arrived, bark Herseg
Erust, Plass, Rio Janeiro for Baltimora.
Passed up (In tow)—Bark Crocket, from Rio Janeiro for Passed up (in low)—Bark Crosse, from Norfolk), Dema-Baitmore.
Sailed—Brig Bradshaw, Johnson (from Norfolk), Dema-rara. The pilot boat Coquette, Capt Hopkins, reports the bark A M Lovitt, from Baitimore for Liverpool, passed out the Capes to-day. The following vessels, which have been anchored in the Roads for several days, windbound, sailed this morning:—Sehre S M Smith, Norfolk for New Haven; Leading Broze, and Chas McDonad, do for do; Freddy Walters, Fort Wool for Tangier, to load for Myerk; also a large number of ceasing vessels, names and destinations

nario number of cassing vesses, and see number of makingwin.
Feb 2—Arrived, steamers Hatterae, NYork for Richmond;
Yazzo, do for Norfolk; brigs Tyrus, and Die Ernte, Rio Janeiro; schr Herschel, NYork. Passed up for Baltimore, ark Manko, Clenfuegos; brigs Nellie Mitchell, Swan Island; Niagara, Turka Island; schr Jane Emerson, New Orcans.
In the Roads, windbound, brigs Rush, Demarars for Nyork: Jas Crosby, Carthagena for do. NARRAGANSETT, RI, Jan 53—At anchor in Dutch Ist-tud Harbor, schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Providence for Nyork.

pool.
2d—Arrived, ship Moniaas, Panama.
SAVANNAH, Feb 2—Arrived, ateamer Herman Living
ston, Nyork; ship Frederick, Bostou; bark Eller, Nyork
schrs My Rover, and Lizzie B Smith, boston.
Cleared, Steamer Monigomery, Nyork.
WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 20—Cleared, ateamer Pairbanks,
Hunner, Nyork; brig Louiss (Br), Bell, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST circulation of any afternoon paper in the city. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for advertueers.

THE EVENING TELLEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST therefore, the most destrable medium for advertuers.

Answer to Medical Inquirers in the city. It is, therefore, the most destrable medium for advertuers.

Answer to Medical Inquirers.

Si Manden lane, New York.

Dear Doctor-We are composited to answer your inquirer relative to the curative powers of hereaparillan and its associates as constituents in our Renovating Resolutions as a constituents in our Renovating lowers locating waste and decay of the lungs, healing alows; locating the philegm and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick, stoughing matter denouted in the air passages and coils of the lungs and broach, and at the same times teeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good, sound and healthy material, imparing healthy the medium of the press, that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the Ricola Visit that will arrest the progress of consumption, either of the lungs, liver, kidneys or bowels.

The Resolvent is a compensating remedy. It communicates is remove functional harmony and enables seen remedies—as lung balsams, cough strups, pestorial entire the contrast of the co

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY ORTAINED IN New York and States, where describes, drumbesness, &c., squieledut cares. No publicity. No jobarge until divorce obtained Advice free.

COLTON, DICKINSON & CU., NA BAGER.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED, "UPHAM'S PRISH MEAT CURE, for consumption and bronchast affections, is prescribed and recommended by physicians all other remedies combined. A trial will convince the most exeptical; \$1 a bottle; six for \$4. Sont by express. Circulars free. Soid by S. C. UPHAM, \$2 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, suit off droggists.

DR. HONE, 114 WEST SIXIEENTH STREET.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, throat, kidneys, screeting, cameers, tumors, expitions; every form of skindisease cured. Hours 1 to 4, 6 to 8 P. M.

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO., 267 Washington street, corner Murray, Have in store and are offering at low rates
Provisions of all hands
autable for
Grocers and Eating Houses,
comprising all qualities of
Mackered, Codition, Salmon and Herring,
Butter, above, Lard, Tongues, claubs and Heef,
Hests, Peas and dried Frints,
Loe Supring Figs in backets.